





# THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1836.

*The Judiciary, and the Mercantile Journal.*—The Mercantile Journal thinks that the closing remarks in the Post against our present Judicial system in our late review of Mr. Kneeland's trial, "must excite abhorrence and disgust in the mind of every individual, who is friendly to a firm, but impartial administration of the laws, under a republican government." What "abhorrence" but their own did the Court administer, when they doomed the Rev. Mr. CHEEVER to a dungeon? We assert again, and challenge contradiction, that there is no law for it. He was doomed to imprisonment by an arbitrary exercise of undelimited Judicial authority. What kind of "impartial administration of the laws" was shown in Mr. Kneeland's trial? An "impartiality" that shocks the moral sense of honest men. Do we hear the Bench quote law in their decisions? No—they quote precedents, the opinions of former Judges. They look not to law, they look not to principle, but to precedent. And they can find a precedent, that is, the opinion of some Judge in a former case, for any thing, or any case, or any side of a case. Take Mr. Kneeland's trial for blasphemy as an example.—

Judge Thatcher's opinion was, that he had no right to propagate Atheism, to deny God, to reprobate Jesus Christ, or expose to contempt the Bible or the Christian religion.

Judge Putnam's opinion was that the Atheist, who denies God, or disbelieves in him, had a right to promulgate and propagate his doctrine.

Judge Wild's opinion was that he had a right to deny the truths of christianity, which is to expose it to contempt.

Now, if a friend of any Judge should hereafter be indicted for blasphemy, and the bench wished to clear him, here are precedents in his favour—if it wished to convict the accused, here are precedents or opinions against him.—And this is all the safety our citizens have, all the value of the law under our present Judicial system. We are all at the mercy of lawless Courts. We do not mean to say that our present Judges are worse than other men. The tenor of their office is where the trouble lays—the system is defective—they should hold their offices for a limited time—they should be deprived of their power over those who plead in the Courts—they should be held to the administration of the law—of the law as it is, and should not be permitted to inflict punishments under the laws of England, and the laws that they themselves make for the occasion. Permanent Judges, elsewhere, have almost always been found to be corrupt, unjust and partial in the administration of the law—all English history attests this fact, and we can hardly expect human nature to be changed here. Judges who seize citizens, and without law put them in dungeons for the exercise of their Constitutional rights, are entitled to neither personal respect, nor courtesy of language, and their abettors are no better than themselves.

The law of libel under which our Judiciary derive their authority, is English common law; and one of its important features was created by the Star Chamber Court; that is, the greater the truth the greater the libel. It was on this principle, we suppose, that Judge Wild proceeded, when he suggested, in Mr. Kneeland's case, that if his doctrines were true, their promulgation ought to be prohibited by law.

Our Courts have the same authority to inflict the punishments for libels, ordained by the English Judge law, alias common law, as they have to adopt any other part of that law. To give our citizens some idea of that law, we state some of the sentences pronounced by the Star Chamber in the reign of Charles the First, viz:—

Sir David Foulis was fined £5,000, or \$24,000, for dissuading a friend to compound for knighthood.

Fynne, a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, for reviling plays, hunting, public festivals, &c., and for blaming the hierarchy and the new superstition of Land, in a book which he published, was condemned to be put from the bar, to be pilloried in two places, to lose both his ears, pay £5,000, or \$24,000 fine to the King, and to be imprisoned for life.

There was no more law for imprisoning Mr. Cheever for thirty days, or at all, than there would be to inflict the foregoing punishment upon him. Unless the encroachments of our Judiciary are resisted, and their tyranny put down, we shall have a court no more honest or merciful than the Star Chamber Judges. Our Constitution has raised barriers against such infamous persecutions, in securing the liberty of the press and the liberty of religious professions; let them not be broken down by sectarian intolerance and Judicial usurpation.

The Boston Whigs have kicked up as "nate a little quarrel" among themselves as need be. It seems that the "Boston Post" held a meeting, and nominated Major Russell for Councillor, unanimously—and that, subsequently, some of the "polluted souls" who congregated at the Atlas office, got up an opposition nomination, and attempted to set the Major aside—on account, as we suppose, of his having given Mr. Webster his opinion of a certain Antislavery letter, and of his friendly feelings towards Governor Armstrong, one of the "lower classes," as Mr. Webster calls him. We care but little how they decide the matter—but as the Major was first nominated, and as he lost his snuff-box the other day, (about the time Mr. Webster had one given to him,) we think he ought to have fair play, to say the least.

Mr. Webster's respect for the "lower classes."—We alluded, a few weeks since, to a rumor that Mr. Webster had said of Gov. Armstrong's refusal to make himself the willing puppet of the whig committee—"THIS COMES OF ELEVATING THE LOWER CLASSES." If we are not mistaken, we called upon Mr. Webster's organs, at the same time, for some explanation of his extraordinary conduct—are we to consider their silence as an admission of the truth of the charge, or will they express their disbelief of it, and call upon those "who know" for such proofs of its truth as they can produce? We shall see.

The Abolitionists.—During the debate the other day in the Senate of the United States upon the reception of petitions from the Abolitionists, Mr. Benton exhibited a picture which had been thrown into his room, representing a tree of liberty, with a crowd of colored people underneath it degraded attitudes. He warned the abolitionists that these pictures would result in consequences which their lives would not remedy, and stated that a settlement of quiet colored people had just been driven from the vicinity of St. Louis, through the interference of these fanatics, and were now seeking a home where they could find it.

Right for once.—Now, in speaking of the prospect of a war with France, and of the course of Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, says the law, "has seized Daniel Webster by the arm, and is determined to get him at least in the thickest of the fight, which, if he succeeds in doing, then have we mistaken the man." If we say judge of what Mr. Webster would do in such a case, by his conduct during the last war, Noah is certainly right for once—he will be as far from "the thickest of the fight" as he can conveniently get.

## For the Boston Morning Post.

"Already does the spirit of monopoly begin to exhibit its natural propensities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services, which it supposes cannot be obtained on other terms, the most extravagant compensation. If these claims be persisted in, the question may arise whether a combination of citizens, acting under charters of incorporation from the States, can, by a direct refusal, or the demand of an exorbitant price, exclude the United States from the use of the established channels of communication between the different sections of the country, and whether the United States cannot, without transcending their constitutional powers, secure to the Post Office Department the use of those roads, by an act of Congress, which shall provide within itself some equitable mode of adjusting the amount of compensation."

This passage, extracted from President Jackson's last annual Message to the Congress of the United States, seems alone to have aroused the angry spirit of the New England opposition to his administration. The merited censure he passes on undue monopoly, he will be sustained in by nine-tenths of his countrymen. And in regard to the prompt transmission of the U. S. Mail, he assumes no power not vested in him, in suggesting to the consideration of Congress some mode which would best promote the objects of that Department. The Constitution expressly declares that Congress shall have power "to establish post offices and post roads." Suppose the most approved routes for the transmission of the mail were held in the hands of corporations, (as indeed they are,) and they should refuse it a conveyance, what would be the consequences to the welfare of the country, especially if at war with, and invaded by, a foreign enemy? Ruinous indeed. Every incorporated highway, bridge, and turnpike is at the command of the public, so long as an equitable compensation is paid for their use. In demanding an exorbitant sum for the passage of any individual or commodity, they go counter to every principle of justice, honor, and patriotism, and should be frowned upon by an indignant community. President Jackson has done nobly in submitting this subject to the wisdom of the National Legislature. As on all former occasions, his opponents have misconstrued his views, for the purpose of lessening him in the exalted affections of his supporters; in this they will be mistaken. The following concluding remarks of the President should be taken and read in connection with the extract at the head of this communication, which the opposition, (by the way,) have ungenerously omitted:—

"To obviate if possible (says the President) the necessity of considering this question, it is suggested whether it be not expedient to fix by law the amount which shall be offered to the rail-road companies for the conveyance of the mails, graduated according to their average weight, to be ascertained and declared by the Postmaster General.—It is probable that a liberal compensation of that sort would be accepted."

The good sense of any intelligent man will discern at once, from an examination of the President's remarks on the Post Office Department, that he has not only acted judiciously, but strictly within the limits of constitutional authority, whatever the opposition may say to the contrary.

## For the Boston Morning Post.

Mr. Editor.—Some Physiologists say that cheese helps digestion. Now, would it not be a good idea for Mr. Webster to hand his *Mammoth Cheese* over to the nominating committee, so that they can distribute it among their friends in order to help digest their nomination for the Presidency. There are so few of the rats that they might nibble upon it until the election takes place, and then have some fragments left.

The Ship *Victoria*, at New York, brings London and Liverpool papers of the same dates as those received here on Tuesday, by the Lowell. The Paris Monitor, (the government paper) says that the naval armaments going forward in the French ports are purely precautionary, and that in no case shall the aggression come in the first instance from France; and also that if the President in his Message should sanction the explanatory letter of Mr. Livingston it will be considered satisfactory.—The New York Journal of Commerce adds:—The President has in fact done this, and a great deal more. He has disavowed in the plainest manner, any intention to menace France, or to impute bad faith to the King. The Message will be the more satisfactory because it is so much more conciliatory than was generally anticipated.

Mr. Lorillard.—This famous tobaccoist died in New York a short time since, leaving a fortune of more than three millions of dollars. A pretty large quid. This is the largest property that any individual has ever been possessed of, at his death, in the city of New York. By the Will the property was left to thirteen nephews and nieces, and their descendants. The Court of Errors have reversed the Chancellor's decision in relation to this will, by which the whole is destroyed. The property now goes to the heirs at law, who are his brothers and sisters. The Commercial speaks of Mr. L. as a bachelor—a humble, unpretending man, of kind feelings, and benevolent heart, who commenced business poor and destitute.

Vermont—Good.—Two staunch, uncompromising Jackson Van Buren democrats have been elected to the offices of President and Secretary of the Vermont State Convention. The Patriot says—"We have no disposition to boast; but modern whiggery in Vermont may read its destiny in the result of these elections."

Whiskers.—We learn from the Portsmouth Gazette that the young men of that town are turning their attention to the raising of this important article. "We have no doubt," says the Gazette, "if the proposed plan of stuffing sofas, &c. with whiskers is carried into effect, some of them will realize immense fortunes."

The Hon. Greene C. Bronson, late Attorney General of the State of New York, has been appointed by Governor Marey a Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, to supply the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Sutherland. The Senate confirmed the nomination unanimously.

His Excellency Governor Everett, and his Honor Lieut. Governor Hull, subscribed the oaths yesterday morning, and entered upon the duties of their offices.—The Governor's Message will probably be delivered to-day.

John J. Low, Esq., has recently presented to the Academy of Music, a beautiful clock, which has been placed in the Odeon. A rehearsal of the Choir took place last evening, at which quite a number of spectators were present, who expressed themselves highly pleased.

Madam Otto, at the Tremont, had a good benefit last evening, and was very cordially greeted by her friends.

Miss Pelby, at the Warren, was welcomed by a full house, and with that enthusiasm which her appearance upon similar occasions always elicits.

The Lion was well filled, and the performances went off with unabated spirit. Durivage and Mrs. Kent are pearls of the first water.

The Jury in the case of Thompson, the Mexican pirate, tried at New Orleans on the 23d ult., could not agree. Another trial was to be had.

Poetry by Willis, and Prose by Washington Irving may be found upon the First Page.

## POLICE COURT.

*Opinions dependent upon the Position of Parties.*—There is frequently a great difference of opinion between their Honors who dispense justice with no unerring hand in the Police Court, and the numerous recipients of their lavish bounty. Unmindful of the adage, that "it is ill manners to look a gift horse in the mouth," the beneficiaries of the court are ever prone to cavil with the portion of the public alms which is so unstintedly meted out to them—often for the fourth, fifth and sixth time—and sometimes even for the twelfth. One of those ungrateful, grumbling varlets, who has often been thus benefited against his will, was

James Hemmingway—a spruce, half-colored lad, of twenty. Though but just escaped from his teens, he was complained against as a common drunkard and was also charged with committing a violent assault on Sally Cooper, a colored girl. When arrested, he conducted so fitfully towards the Charles, that it became necessary to handcuff him, and in that condition he was tried. The principal witness against him was Sally, whose naturally black eye, was rendered, by Hemmingway's fist, ten times blacker than nature ever dyed it. By the way, Doctors—how is it, that when a darkey gets a bit in the peeper, it doesn't turn white, since, *mutatis mutandis*, a white man's turns black? "We pause for a reply," as political paraphrasts say. When they dumbfounder a partizan adversary, by propounding to him a "skew-angled political problem, that all the professed philosophical quacks, from Plato down to Jeremy Bentham, could not solve. But to return to Sally:—she told a sorry, though rather a forbearing story, for Jimmy:—"When he's sober, he's himself—but when aint, he isn't, and acts no more like himself than nothing at all, as you may say. I don't want to say nothing agin him, but he keeps drunk for a week at a time, and when he drinks hard and don't eat any thing, he has low spirits, and falls into fits, and gets crazy. I don't want to have him punished, but only taken care of—for on Friday night he broke a looking-glass in one of his crazy flights, and because I told him it was a bad sign to break a looking-glass, and that he would meet with bad luck soon, he knocked me down, and almost choked me. My stomach has been very sore ever since. I don't want him hurt now, after all—nor I don't want to be murdered, for I don't think it is a right thing; and if there is any way it can be fixed, so as he shant kill me, I should like it." Jimmy could not gainsay the assault, but indignantly denied that he was a common drunkard:—"I am not a common drunkard," said he—"and I always dress decent, and never drink a drop of spirit; and as for that colored woman there, she knows I shouldnt a hit her if she hadnt provoked me. Folks say a great deal about me, because I like to keep myself to myself. I have a great many colored enemies who have a spite against me, because I wont associate with them." The real truth was, Jimmy didnt want to be seen in black company, and so was in the habit of giving them the cut direct, when they approached him. In other respects too, he had the insufferable effrontery to assume the manners, airs, and bearing of a white man—and would swagger, swell, strut, smoke and swear with the best of them. A witness having stated, that he had raised an axe against a woman in one of his drunken spasms, his Honor observed to him:—"It is apparent that you are not only a common drunkard, but a very dangerous person, and it is highly important that you should be sent to a place of security." This was a point, however, in which Jimmy differed in toto from his honor, and he replied to his benevolent suggestion:—"I dont think it is at all important to do any such thing; and I should like to have a stopper put to this whole concern, as I want to go about some business I have to attend to. I promised to meet a man down town at eleven."

This was spoken in a careless, off-handed way, that rendered it more droll than convincing; and his honor thought, even at the risk of preventing the interview at eleven, it necessary to sentence him to the House of Correction for six months, and before he comes out he will doubtless agree with Sally, that his breaking the looking glass was a sad fore-runner of evil.

At Celeste's first benefit in New Orleans the receipts amounted to the extraordinary sum of four thousand dollars. Large sums of money were depending in bets on her second benefit that it would exceed \$4000.

At a large Fancy Ball in Baltimore, General Samuel Smith appeared in the uniform worn by him during the revolution, and brought to the recollection of the elder portion of the company the "times that tried men's souls."

Divorce.—The inhabitants of King's county, N. Y., have resolved to petition the Legislature of that State for a law granting divorces in all cases in which either the husband or wife is a confirmed drunkard.

A young woman, who was for two years an inmate of a Convent in Canada, is about to publish a book of disclosures in New York.

Gen. Eaton and family arrived at Mobile the 17th ult., from New Orleans, on their way to Florida.

The Warren Theatre, we learn, is to be razed next March, and a new Warren take its place, under the direction of Mr. Pelby, of dimensions superior to the Tremont. It is to be built of rough granite and carved freestone, in the Egyptian style, and extend in depth from Portland to Friend streets. The drop curtain is to be six feet wider than that of the Tremont, and proportionally higher. The lobbies and saloons are to be more spacious, and the boxes more commodious, having an alley in each, to prevent the necessity of stepping over the seats, which are to be made like cane couches, with sufficient space between them for a comfortable sitting posture, without torturing knees and limbs. The plans are prepared, contracts are partly made, and the work will begin to go ahead early in the spring.—*Transcript.*

Admirable Excuse for a Holyday.—The Winchester Republican has the following neat article:—

"Our office has not been cleaned for two years. In order to begin the year like civilized people, we have determined to have a general cleaning, to wash and scrub the faces of our types, and to put a fresh shirt on our devil, &c. &c. In consequence of these doings, and to allow all hands a chance of keeping Christmas, we have issued only a half sheet this week."

Mail Robberies.—Some weeks ago, it was discovered that a depredation had been committed on the great mail between Maysville, Ky., and Zanesville, Ohio. A prompt investigation was made, and we learn with pleasure has resulted successfully. A driver of the name of Reynolds, and his confederate Wickersham, a storekeeper, it is said, at Sinking Spring, Ohio, have been arrested. Reynolds has confessed, and delivered up money and drafts. They were immediately taken to Columbus, where the court of the United States being in session, they have been indicted. At the same court, Smith, a mail robber, heretofore indicted, was convicted.—*Globe.*

"Why don't you wipe your nose, Tom?" said a little officious, pragmatical body, to a tall jolly old cogder, with a great light spindling nose. "Oh! gad," replied the latter, "I have, your honor, as far as I can reach."—*Dedham Patriot.*

Death of Roberts Vaux.—The Hon. Roberts Vaux, one of the Associate Justices of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, died in that city on Thursday week.

The Revenue Cutters, heretofore under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, have been placed by the President under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

The steam ship General Tacon, arrived at New Orleans Dec. 19, in three days from Havana—the shortest passage ever made.

A whale, about 60 feet long, made its appearance a few days since in Oyster Bay Harbor, L. I.

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Dec. 13.—No very important business has been transacted to-day.

In the House, Mr. Winthrop, from the Select Committee appointed to wait upon EDWARD EVERETT and GEORGE HULL, informing them of their elections to the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor of this Commonwealth, reported, that those gentlemen expressed their thanks for the honors bestowed upon them, and appointed 12 o'clock this day, to meet the Legislature for the purpose of taking the oaths necessary to qualify them for the offices to which they have been elected. And a message was sent to the Senate, proposing a convention of the two branches, at 12 o'clock, for that purpose, and also for the choice of Councillors.

A message was received from the Senate signifying their concurrence in this order.

To-morrow at 11 o'clock was assigned for the election of Treasurer, Secretary, and Receiver General of this Commonwealth.

At 12 o'clock both houses assembled in convention, for the purposes assigned, and a committee, consisting of Messrs Sturgis, of Suffolk, Ward of Hampshire, Ashmun, of Springfield, Thomas, of Plymouth, and Hodges, of Andover, were appointed to wait on the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect, who subsequently appeared, and were duly qualified by taking the oaths prescribed by the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

The convention then proceeded to the election of nine Councillors.

The result of the first balloting, was in the election of nine councillors from the Senate board, as follows:—

Whole number,	284
Necessary to a choice,	143
John Gray, of Suffolk, had	248
Nathaniel Stove, of Essex,	250
William Sturgis, of Suffolk,	250
Lyons Child, of Worcester,	249
Myrus Lawrence, of Hampshire,	250
Ephraim Hastings, of Franklin,	250
Charles Hudson, of Worcester,	250
Charles Marston, of Barnstable,	248
Leavett Thaxter, of Dukes,	240

On this announcement, all the above gentlemen respectfully declined the office, and the convention accordingly proceeded to the election of councillors from the people at large.

Messrs Fairbanks of Suffolk, Sage of —, Webb of Essex, Whipple of Cambridge, Rantoul of Gloucester, Eveleth of Boston and Billings of Conway, were constituted a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for the occasion.

Whole number	577
Necessary to a choice	289
Asa W. Wilder of Newburyport had	362
Nathaniel Austin, Charlestown	357
David Wilder, Leominster	361
Jonathan Hardwell, Montague	315
Benjamin Rodman, New Bedford,	364
Zenas Crane, Dalton,	361
Warren Lovering, Medway,	348
Edward F. Jacobs, Scituate,	360
Benjamin Russell, Boston,	222
Alexander H. Everett, Boston,	206
Robert Rantoul, Beverly,	200
John Wade, Woburn,	192
John Spurr, Charlton,	197
David Carson, Dalton,	197
Micah H. Ruggles, Fall River,	193
Zachariah Eddy, Middleboro',	199
John R. Adan,	111

The Steamboat Mail arrived yesterday afternoon, at an early hour. The Journal of Commerce of Tuesday (Evening Edition) was the only paper received. The Southern Mail due on Monday did not arrive until Tuesday night.

SUFFOLK COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A special meeting, on important business, of the Suffolk County Temperance Society, and of all who wish to unite with it in a more vigorous effort to promote the Temperance Reformation, will be held To-morrow Evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Old Common Council Room. It is important to have a full attendance from all the wards.

DEMOCRATIC HALL.—The undersigned, a committee of the Northern Democratic Association, respectfully invite the Democratic members of the Legislature to visit their Reading Room, corner of Hanover and Cross streets, at any time during their stay in the city, where they may find most of the leading journals of the country.

P. DUNBAR, } Committee.  
C. A. MACOMBER, }

NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the Proprietors of the Mercantile Library Association, will take place on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, 1836, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of altering the Constitution. The attendance of every member is requested. WM. FOX RICHARDSON, Rec. Sec.

BOSTON SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—The next Lecture will be delivered by Rev. W. M. Emerson, this Evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Masonic Temple.

2pis E. S. DIXWELL, Rec. Sec.

## MARRIED.

In Mercer, Maine, George C. Hyde, of N. Y., late of Andover Theological Seminary, to Henrietta Mary, daughter of Hon. Judge Thatcher.

In Michigan, on Thursday, Dec. 8, Dewitt Strong, of Orange county, N. Y., to Miss Susan M. Low, daughter of Maj. Joseph L. Low, of Mass.

## DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday, James H. son of Jonathan and Esther Gavat.

In Charlestown, Samuel Cutter, 75.

In Roxbury, Adeline, daughter of the late John Houghton, 18.

In New York, Richard D. Ward, 76—a revolutionary patriot.

## IMPORTATIONS.

ST JOHN NB.—Sch Lavinia—45 chul coal—500 sheep skins—20 capty punchcoons—20 firkins butter—2 tuns rags—25 bags pimento.

## SHIP-NEWS.—BOSTON, 1836.

WEDNESDAY, January 13.—ARRIVED.

Br sch Lavinia, Vangian, St John NB.  
Sch Leander, Lubec.  
Sloop Elizabeth, Davis, Gloucester.

Brigs Shamrock, Edwell, Surinam; Chatham, Taylor, Baltimore; schs McNamee, Clark, Belfast; Conseller, Holbrook, Frankfurt; sloops Atalanta, Churchill, Plymouth; Fancy Packet, Salem.

At Antwerp, 17th Dec, Columbia, Crosby, London, for New York.

Sailed from Cowes Dec 17, Ark, Stickney, for Richmond, for London.

Off the Wight Dec 14, Malay, Silabee, from Antwerp for Sumatra.

Ended at London, outward, 14th, Choctaw, Foster, for New York; Medora, Boston.

SPOKEN.

Nov 10, off Cape de Gatt, bark Monmouth, from Sumatra for Trieste.

Dec 24, off the Mississippi, ship Baladdin, Simpson, for Mar-seilles.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 12—sailed Autelope, Kirby, N Orleans, via Bristol.

W. AREN—sailed Enigrant, Smith, Matanzas.

NEW YORK, Jan 11—arr Victorin, Merril, Liverpool 20th Dec.

12th—arr United States, Holdridge, Liverpool Dec 9; Co. Imbus, 10th do do.

Clears: Mono Castle, Flattery, Ha nna; Arkansas, Den-nis, New Orleans; Gov Cogdington, Italy, Venice.

The Emperor has been got off and towed up to the city but little damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 11—arr schs Susan, and Torch, for Boston.

Clears: Carroll, Mitchell, Port Spain.  
WASHINGTON, NC, Dec 26—arr Village, Boston. Cleared 31st, Alabama, do; Jan 1, Wolga, and Nile, do.

## STEAM ENGINES.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
20th December, 1835.

PROPOSALS sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Steam Engines," will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. of the twenty-fifth day of January next, for furnishing two Condensing Steam Engines and Paddle Wheels, of such dimensions as may be hereafter prescribed, about twenty feet diameter, and length of paddles from twelve to thirteen feet complete in all their parts—the steam cylinders to be four feet in diameter, with nine feet stroke of piston; each engine and wheel to work separately, and all the parts calculated to work with boilers having a pressure of forty pounds to the square inch, and to make the necessary copper boilers for the United States, to be put up the whole in a steam vessel now building at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, either to work with horizontal or inclined movement, of the piston as may be hereafter determined by the Navy Commissioners. The whole to be made, fitted, and secured in the best manner to be subject to the inspection of such person or persons as may be appointed by the Board of Navy Commissioners, and to be in all respects to the perfect satisfaction of said Board.

It is to be understood that all the necessary wood & other materials for placing and securing the engines, wheels, & boilers themselves, will be furnished by the United States.

The persons offering must state the price asked for two engines and wheels complete after they have been properly placed, secured, inspected, and worked to the satisfaction of the Board; and the price per pound for making, placing and securing the copper boilers in the same manner—and the persons offering must state the prices separately at which they will furnish the whole complete and put them in operation on or before the first day of May next—on or before the first day of June next—on or before the first day of July next—on or before the first day of August next. The payments will be made for the engines and paddle wheels, and for the boilers separately, if desired, within twenty days after they shall have been delivered, placed and secured to the satisfaction of the Board; and satisfactory security by bond will be required for the faithful completion of the contracts which may be made.

The whole must be placed and secured in the steam vessel, perfectly ready for use in all respects, at the time which may be agreed upon in the contract, under the penalty of forfeiting the amount which may be named in the bond given by the offeror.

Persons disposed to make offers, are referred to the commandant of the Navy Yard, New York, who will give all necessary facilities for examining the vessel, and will furnish such other information as may be in his power. It is requested that some person may attend at the Navy Commissioners' Office on the part of the persons making the offers, on the day after the offers are to be opened, to give such explanations as may be required, previous to entering into contract.

T&S Jan 14  
WALK-HER UP, NO 1.—The Anniversary Supper of Old Engine Co, No 1, will be attended THIS EVENING, at Palmer's, in Lyndfield. The members, volunteers, and all others who intend joining with us, are requested to meet at the Engine House this morning, at 11 o'clock, where they can obtain Tickets of the Committee.

WM. C. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.  
JOSEPH HOLLS, } Committee.  
WM H. H. JONES, }

AUGUSTUS R. MAY, }

CHAIN CABLES.—One 90 fathoms, 1 1/2 inch—one 75 fathoms, 1 inch—for sale by FERDINAND E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. 7t Jan 14

VARNISH.—40 barrels bright Varnish—for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. 2w Jan 14

SHEETINGS, RAVENS DUCK AND DIAPERS.—200 pieces brown Russia Sheetings—200 do heavy Ravens Duck—2000 do Diapers—for sale by F. E. WHITE, No 22 Long wharf. 2w Jan 14

## STORAGE.

To let—lots in store No 5, Broad street, now occupied by M. Pond, for storing stores—will be let cheap. Th&S Jan 14

DEWEY'S SERMON.—Delivered on the occasion of the late fire in New York. Also—a supply of his volume of sermons—this day received by E. R. BROADERS, 147 Washington st. Jan 14

NOS. 12, 13, 14 Carey's Library Museum for January, this day received by E. R. BROADERS, 147 Washington street. Jan 14







